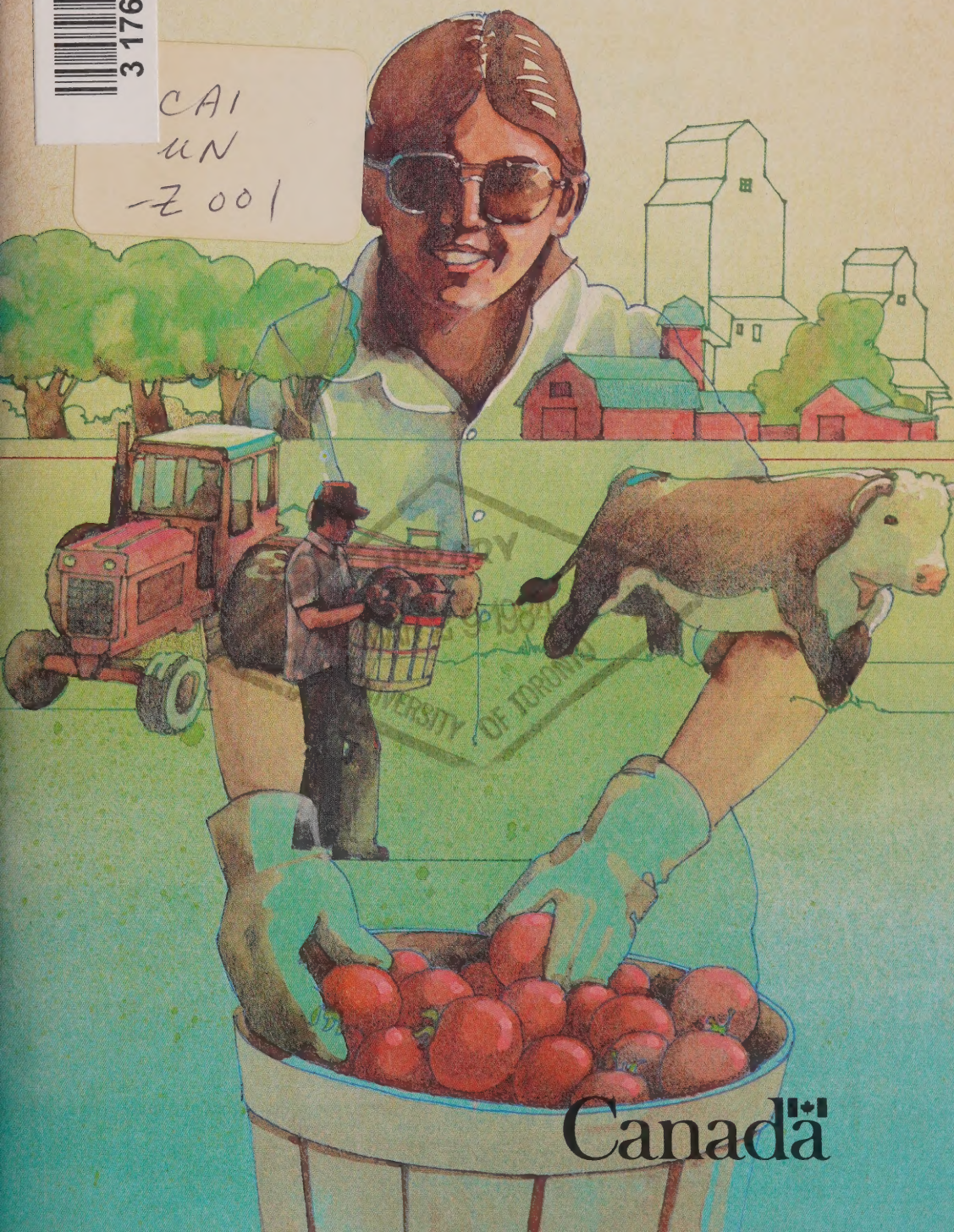


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The Government of Canada and agriculture

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Canadian Unity
Information Office

Centre d'information
sur l'unité canadienne

The Government of Canada

and agriculture

The government of Canada offers a wide variety of programs and services to serve all citizens. This booklet deals mainly with federal government support of the agricultural industry. However, since agriculture has an impact on the lives of all Canadians, the booklet also attempts to put the industry into perspective in terms of its contribution to the nation's general well-being.

This is one of a series of booklets on federal programs and services. To obtain others in the series, please refer to the listing and order form at the back of this publication.

Note: This publication is also available in French

Note: Cette brochure est également disponible en français

Government reorganization

The Government of Canada announced plans two years ago to increase its capacity to assist Canadians in all regions to take better advantage of major economic and employment opportunities.

This involved an extensive reorganization of federal departments and agencies to provide a government-wide focus on regional economic development and the promotion of export trade.

For example, parts of the departments of Industry, Trade and Commerce and Regional Economic Expansion joined forces as the first step in creating a new Department of Regional Industrial Expansion.

All federal government export trade programs and the Trade Commissioner Service and its operations abroad are now the responsibility of the Department of External Affairs.

All of the programs and services described in this booklet continue to be available to Canadians. Addresses and telephone numbers of some departments and agencies may change from time to time. Please consult your local telephone directory for Government of Canada listings.

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The Government of Canada and agriculture

Agriculture is one of the country's oldest industries, and still one of its most important. Farm cash receipts were \$18.6 billion in 1982 and Canada's exports of farm produce were worth \$9.3 billion.

In fact, agriculture and related activities combine to make up the country's second largest primary industrial sector, after energy and mining. In terms of generating employment, it is the largest single sector, with approximately 25 per cent of wage-earning Canadians working in agriculture or jobs related to it—from the people who cultivate the crops and raise the livestock to the person who drives the milk truck, works in the food processing plant, manufactures the farm machinery or markets the produce.

While the primary concern of Agriculture Canada is to help maintain a healthy food production industry, the department has programs and services designed to meet the needs of all Canadians. So whether you're a full-time farmer or a city dweller worried about the health of your potted plants, the Government of Canada can offer help and advice.

In Canada, responsibility for agriculture is shared by federal and provincial governments. The federal government co-operates with provincial departments of agriculture, and in its research activities it works with universities throughout the country.

Inspectors from Agriculture Canada check out and grade most of the meat, poultry, dairy products, fruits and vegetables sold in Canada, to ensure that consumers can buy wholesome products of guaranteed quality.

The research branch of the department operates some 50 research establishments across the country. At these research stations and institutes, scientists wage a never-ending campaign to help farmers, food processors and others in the agri-food sector to increase their productivity.

Agriculture Canada is responsible for administering more than 40 federal statutes, covering everything from dairy subsidies to fur farms; from beekeeping to the grading of maple syrup. It supervises race tracks and pari-mutuel betting, so you know that everyone is playing by the rules.

In addition to Agriculture Canada, there are other federal government departments and agencies that offer services of special interest to the agricultural and related industries. These include the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, External Affairs, Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Department of National Health and Welfare, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

The activities of the Government of Canada in support of agriculture are so extensive they cannot be covered exhaustively in this booklet, which describes briefly some of the major services and agencies, with main office addresses from which more detailed information may be obtained.

Selling the product

Any farmer will tell you that farming is an uncertain business. The person who makes a living from agriculture is at the mercy of natural and economic forces beyond his or her control. Bad weather can turn a potential bumper crop into a disaster. And even if the elements are kind and the harvest bountiful, it's not much comfort when the market is poor and prices so low the producer is lucky to break even.



In a variety of ways, Canadian government agricultural policies and programs are designed to take some of the uncertainty out of farming, not only by helping to sell the produce, but wherever possible by stabilizing markets and prices.

Here are some examples of major programs and agencies and how they work.

Canadian Dairy Commission

The Canadian Dairy Commission was created in 1966 with a mandate to provide efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of earning a fair return for their labour and investment, and to assure consumers of a continuing and adequate supply of quality dairy products.

With authority to buy and sell dairy products, the commission supports the market price of major processed goods, mainly butter and skim milk powder. Payments received by producers for industrial milk and cream are related to these support prices.

The commission also makes direct payments to producers from federal government funds, to supplement their income from marketing and to make dairy products more affordable for consumers.

The Comprehensive Milk Marketing Plan administered by the Canadian Milk Supply Management Committee and chaired by the Canadian Dairy Commission is a prime example of federal-provincial co-operation. The marketing program began when the commission signed agreements with the milk marketing agencies of Quebec and Ontario. Since then, other provinces have joined the plan, with the result that all of the milk and cream sold in Canada for manufacturing and processing is handled

under the national system of market sharing, using individual producer production quotas. For more information, write to:

Canadian Dairy Commission
2197 Riverside Drive
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0Z2
Tel.: (613) 998-9490

Support programs

The Government of Canada has a variety of programs and agencies whose objective is to protect the earnings of producers against the uncertain ups and downs of market prices.

One of them is the **Agricultural Stabilization Board**. Through offers to purchase at prescribed prices, along with deficiency payments and other subsidies, the board supports and stabilizes prices of nine specific agricultural commodities—slaughter cattle, hogs, sheep, industrial milk, industrial cream, corn, soybeans, and oats and barley produced in regions where these two grains are not handled by the Canadian Wheat Board.

When circumstances warrant, the board can step in to stabilize prices of other commodities as well.

The board also provides funding to support the dairy industry through the Canadian Dairy Commission. That funding and other stabilization payments amount to more than \$300 million a year.

For more information contact your nearest Agriculture Canada office or write to:

Agricultural Stabilization Board
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0C5
Tel.: (613) 994-1610

Another support agency is the **Agricultural Products Board**. Its executive and staff are the same as those of the Agricultural Stabilization Board.

The products board has a mandate to buy, sell, or import farm products, to administer food contracts and other commodity arrangements. It may buy and hold products for later sale, or for emergency relief in Canada or abroad.

Its operations help to stabilize incomes of Canadian producers, and ensure a ready supply of products for Canadian consumers.

For more information, contact your nearest Agriculture Canada office or write to:

Agricultural Products Board
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0C5
Tel.: (613) 994-1610

Western Grain Stabilization Program

The Western Grain Stabilization Program is designed to protect Prairie grain growers from fluctuating prices. It is a joint producer-federal program covering wheat, barley, rye, oats, flax, rape-seed and mustard seed grown in the area designated in the *Canadian Wheat Board Act*. For each dollar contributed by a producer, the federal government contributes two dollars. In years when net Western grain receipts are below average, farmers who participate in the plan share in a payment to make up the shortfall. For more information write to:

Western Grain Stabilization Administration
Room 935
303 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3H5
Tel.: (204) 949-3384

Canadian Wheat Board

The wheat board was a Prairie idea that grew out of the Great Depression, when farmers and government recognized the need to introduce some stability to the chaos of grain marketing.

Established in 1935, the board is the sole marketing agency for export sales of wheat, oats and barley grown on the Prairies, and it also markets these grains domestically.

Approximately 145,000 farmers in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba rely on the board as the sales agent for their grain and share in the benefits of pooling returns.

The Canadian Wheat Board administers the world's second largest wheat export sales program. It is Canada's fourth largest earner of foreign exchange, with export income of more than \$5.5 billion. For more information, write to:

Canadian Wheat Board
423 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 2P5
Tel.: (204) 949-3416

Marketing boards

Federal and provincial governments work together in the organization and administration of farm products marketing boards. Three national marketing boards, the Canadian Egg Marketing Agency, the Canadian Turkey Marketing Agency, and the Canadian Chicken Marketing Agency, have been established under federal legislation passed in 1972. The legislation also set up the **National Farm Products Marketing Council** to advise the Minister of Agriculture on the establishment of marketing agencies, and to represent the public interest in their supervision. Under the federal statute, agencies can be established to market any agricultural commodity, as and when producers and provincial authorities decide they

need them to promote more orderly and efficient marketing on a national scale.

There are also about 110 regional farm marketing boards operating in Canada. These boards perform a variety of services for their members ranging from supply management to promotion, and they act as information centres. By the end of 1983, nearly 70 per cent of all farm cash receipts were made through marketing boards. For more information, write to:

National Farm Products Marketing Council
2nd Floor
Place de Ville
300 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Canada
K1R 7S3
Tel.: (613) 995-2267

Moving the grain

Getting the product to market is a major concern of the federal government.

Transport Canada and the Canadian Wheat Board have purchased 10,660 and 2,000 hopper cars respectively for a total investment of \$428 million since 1973. In addition, about \$18 million has been spent on leasing another 2,000 cars.

Since 1974, more than 7,200 old cars have been rehabilitated on a 50-50 shared basis with the railways. Cost to the government has been \$22.4 million.

Through the **Canadian Transport Commission (CTC)** branch line subsidy program, payments are made to the railways for the continued operation of a significant part of the Prairie branch line network. Over a 10-year period the CTC has spent more than \$1.6 billion on this program.

In the summer of 1977, the federal government began a complete upgrading and rehabilitation of about 9,000 kilometres of grain-dependent lines in the basic Prairie

network. The total federal investment in this project is expected to reach \$494.9 million.

With the passage in November 1983 of the *Western Grain Transportation Act*, the government will subsidize directly the transport of grain to the extent of \$659 million annually.

Another federal agency that makes an important contribution to the Canadian grain industry is **Ports Canada**, formerly known as the National Harbours Board. In the 1982-83 crop year, Ports Canada facilities handled 70 per cent of the 28.87 million tonnes of Canadian grain exports.

Ports Canada has launched a five-year, \$200 million program to modernize its grain-handling facilities, to increase efficiency and to meet new health and safety standards.

There are two projects on the St. Lawrence River—upgrading grain storage and handling facilities at Montreal, at a cost of \$68 million, and renovation of a grain elevator at Quebec City with the federal government and a private operator each paying half the estimated cost of \$14.5 million.

By the end of 1984, Ports Canada will complete a \$5.1 million program to improve the grain facility at the Port of Halifax.

At Churchill, Manitoba, the federal government proposes to spend around \$12.7 million over the next four years to improve elevator facilities.

A major grain terminal for Western Canada, with a price tag of \$363 million, is being built at Prince Rupert under an agreement reached by the Government of Canada, the government of Alberta and a consortium of six private grain companies. Ports Canada's contribution of \$33 million will cover such things as site preparation, road and rail access, a water supply system and other services.

Through federal regional industrial expansion programs, the Government of Canada and the provincial

government of British Columbia have jointly invested a further \$10 million in the project.

The Prince Rupert terminal was expected to be operating by the end of 1984, and will have a handling capacity of more than 3 million tonnes by 1989. For more information, write to:

Public Affairs
Transport Canada
21st Floor
Place de Ville, Tower C
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0N5
Tel.: (613) 996-5861

Canadian Transport Commission
Western Division Headquarters
3rd Floor
350 Third Avenue North
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 6G7
Tel.: (306) 665-5201

Information Services
Ports Canada
Place de Ville, Tower A
320 Queen Street
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0N6
Tel.: (613) 996-6400

In 1979, the federal government established the **Grain Transportation Authority**, with a mandate to improve the efficiency and performance of the entire system. Among other assignments, the agency is responsible for allocating rail cars. For more information, write to:

Grain Transportation Authority
135 Lombard Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 0T4
Tel.: (204) 949-3130

Canadian Grain Commission

Under the direction of three commissioners, the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) administers the *Canadian Grain Act* from headquarters at Winnipeg. There are, as well, assistant commissioners at Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Sherbrooke, Quebec, and Harrow, Ontario.

Commission offices are located in 18 centres across Canada, with a total staff of around 850.

The CGC is responsible for inspection, grading and weighing of grain across Canada. There is also a **Grain Appeal Tribunal**, which examines claims concerning grades assigned by inspectors to samples of grain.

The commission also operates a **Grain Research Laboratory**, and an economic and statistics division, which gathers and publishes information on various aspects of the industry. For more information, write to:

Canadian Grain Commission
Room 600
303 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3G8
Tel.: (204) 949-2770

Grain Marketing Bureau

The Grain Marketing Bureau (GMB), of the **Department of External Affairs** develops and implements policy and programs covering grains, oil-seeds and their products, with the objective of expanding trade, achieving greater market stability and assisting with industrial development.

The GMB works with other government departments and agencies and, in particular, with the Canadian Wheat Board in its efforts to sell Prairie wheat, oats and barley

to foreign buyers. It is also active in promoting exports of Eastern Canadian grains. For more information, write to:

Grain Marketing Bureau
External Affairs Canada
1st Floor West
C.D. Howe Building
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0G4
Tel.: (613) 996-8322

Markets abroad

Through the **Foreign Service** of the Department of External Affairs the Government of Canada promotes the sale of Canadian agricultural products abroad, as noted above. In fact, about 10 per cent of the trade commissioners are professional agriculturists, stationed in countries where Canadian agricultural interests are particularly important. For more information, write to:

Trade Information Centre
External Affairs Canada
Lester B. Pearson Building
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 593-6435
Toll free: 1-800-267-8376

Foreign aid

The **Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)** buys agricultural products, mostly grains, for its food aid program and finances Canadian participation in multilateral programs such as the **World Food Program**.

The value of our food aid programs grew from \$2 million in 1962/63 to more than \$250 million in 1982/83. For more information, write to:

Canadian International Development Agency
Place du Centre
200 Promenade du Portage
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4
Tel.: (819) 997-7901

CANAGREX: the Agricultural Export Corporation

CANAGREX was established in 1983 to increase the volume, variety and returns from the sale of Canadian agricultural products abroad.

The interests of farmers, provinces, federal agencies and all segments of the industry are represented in this new publicly-owned corporation. It is designed to provide comprehensive services for the agri-food industry, and especially small and medium sized enterprises.

CANAGREX encourages domestic participation in areas where expansion would not occur without government backing. It works in three broad areas: in sector development, serving as a leader, facilitator and counselor; in international trade, as a competitive trading house, and in financial services, providing modest but competitive financing geared to agricultural needs. For more information, write to:

CANAGREX
Suite 901
350 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 7S8
Tel.: (613) 995-7275

The Agropur Co-op: a success story

With help from federal and provincial governments, the Agropur Co-operative Agro-alimentaire at Granby, Quebec, has grown into one of the biggest and most modern dairy co-operatives in the world.

Agropur was organized in 1941, and in 1981 it processed 1.046 billion litres of milk for its 7,800 farmer members. In addition to winning a host of international prizes for its products, the co-op has been a leader in developing new technology.

Agropur has provided a sort of leadership experience in developing a large, modern and integrated co-op dairy industry in Quebec.

Federal government programs have helped finance the modernization and enlargement of dairy co-ops in other provinces as well. With Government of Canada policies designed to stabilize markets, prices and production, more and more farmers have been encouraged to invest in co-operatively owned processing plants. Dairy co-ops have taken the lead in most provinces and handle more than 60 per cent of Canada's industrial milk.

Helping the farmer

Selling farm produce and helping to stabilize markets and prices are key elements in maintaining a healthy and productive agricultural industry. But there are other major programs, policies and agencies as well, and their general aim is to offer assistance to farmers—to increase their productivity, help them through emergency situations and, in some cases, to head off disasters before they can happen.



Crop insurance

Hail, drought, grasshoppers, an early killing frost—these are the things that can spell disaster. Today, with assistance from the Government of Canada, insurance is available to farmers in all 10 provinces to protect them from losses caused by natural hazards.

Under the *Crop Insurance Act* of 1959, the federal government helps the provinces finance all-risk insurance coverage. Depending on the terms of the agreement signed with individual provinces, the federal government pays 25 per cent of the premium and 50 per cent of the administrative cost, or 50 per cent of the premium if the province pays all of the administrative cost. Farmers must also pay a share of the premium, and it is up to the individual farmer to decide whether his or her crops will be covered. For more information, contact the nearest office of your provincial agriculture department.

Livestock Feed Board of Canada

Established by Parliament in 1966, the Livestock Feed Board of Canada was the federal government's response to frequent problems of feed grain shortages and unstable prices.

Objectives of the board are to ensure: availability of feed grain to meet the needs of livestock producers; adequate storage space in Eastern Canada for livestock feed; reasonable stability and fair equalization of feed grain prices in Eastern Canada, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Yukon.

Through the federal **Feed Freight Assistance Program**, the board subsidizes part of the transportation costs for moving certain feed grains and products to areas where they are needed.

The board carries out continuing studies of feed grain availability and requirements, and the need for additional

storage facilities. It also monitors and reports on feed grain prices and market conditions. For more information, write to:

Livestock Feed Board of Canada
P.O. Box 177
Snowdon Station
Montreal, Quebec
H3X 3T4
Tel.: (514) 283-7505

Health of animals

Keeping farm animals healthy goes a long way toward helping Canadians to keep healthy, by making certain the meat we buy is wholesome and that quality standards are maintained. And for the farmer and rancher, it goes without saying that healthy livestock is good business.

More than 90 per cent of the food-producing animals slaughtered in Canada are processed in plants operating under federal government meat inspection and humane slaughter regulations.

There are strict controls over livestock being imported into Canada. Before animals are admitted, they must be quarantined, inspected and tested. Import permits are simply not issued for livestock from countries where serious contagious diseases are found among animals.

Veterinarians anywhere in Canada may have diseases diagnosed by sending specimens to federal government animal pathology laboratories. Federal veterinary officers are stationed in all regions where livestock is raised, to help private veterinarians, farmers and ranchers.

Sometimes when a herd becomes infected with a serious disease, the animals must be slaughtered to prevent the infection spreading to other herds. When such a slaughter is ordered, the federal government compensates the farmer.

Canadian livestock destined for export also comes under federal government inspection, testing and control,

helping to keep important foreign markets open to Canadian livestock producers. For more information, write to:

Health of Animals Directorate
Agriculture Canada
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0Y9
Tel: (613) 995-5433

Research

Canada thistle is a noxious weed—one of the more bothersome to farmers. And given all the concern these days about chemical pesticides and weedkillers, it's interesting to know that researchers are recruiting insects to help fight it.

Scientists at the Regina Research Station of Agriculture Canada are experimenting with a type of weevil that devours Canada thistle. At five locations where the bugs were released, thistle infestation dropped by about 70 per cent. It was expected to drop even more because there were so few surviving plants to produce seeds.

This is just one example of the hundreds of scientific projects being carried out under the auspices of the **Research Branch** of Agriculture Canada.

The primary objective of agricultural research is increased productivity, which pays huge dividends in better earnings for farmers, guaranteed food supplies and stable prices for consumers.

The branch is organized not only to tackle existing problems, but to find solutions to anticipated problems before they occur. At some 50 research establishments across the country, scientists are working to develop new and improved varieties of plants and animals, reduce losses caused by disease, insects and weeds, improve management techniques for crop and animal husbandry, and to devise new and better methods for processing, preserving and using foodstuffs.

To cite just a few examples, during a single recent year, seven new forage varieties, three new wheat varieties, two oil-seed and several horticultural varieties were developed and licensed, several integrated pest management programs were initiated or expanded, improved feeding practices were established. Research led to better methods for blanching and packaging fruits and vegetables. New dairy products were developed and new grading methods for meat were introduced. Improved methods for storing apples were developed.

With both financial and research assistance from the federal government, farmers in southern Ontario have begun producing peanuts, which show encouraging potential as a new cash crop and as an alternative to tobacco.

For more information on research, write to:

Research Branch
Agriculture Canada
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0C6
Tel: (613) 992-2114

Canola: a triumph of research

Forty years ago, there wasn't much demand for rape-seed except as the source of a specialized marine lubricant used by Allied shipping fleets in the Second World War.

Today, rape-seed is known as canola. It is not only a source of nutritious vegetable oil and protein for humans and livestock, but is also one of the most important cash crops produced on the Canadian Prairies.

Early strains contained high levels of fatty acids and sulphur-based compounds that were fine for producing special lubricants, but were undesirable in food. Canadian scientists met the challenge with a program of research, selective

breeding, testing and screening to develop new strains that produce high yields, yet contain only negligible amounts of the undesirable elements.

Canola now ranks second only to wheat as the major crop on the Prairies. Production is more than 2 million tonnes annually, and for the 1982 calendar year farm cash receipts from canola were approximately \$800 million.

Regional development

Agriculture Canada's **Regional Development Directorate** plans and evaluates strategies for the agri-food industry in all provinces.

Its aim is to integrate the department's activities with those of the provinces, producer and industry groups, to ensure that regional needs and opportunities are recognized within a national policy framework.

An **Agriculture and Food Development Office** in each province is the department's main contact point with provincial governments and regional organizations. For more information, check your telephone directory for the Agriculture Canada office nearest you.

Regional industrial expansion

The new **Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE)** is the federal government's principal instrument for supporting industrial development in every region of Canada.

To encourage industrial development, research and export market development, the department maintains contact with manufacturers and processors whose products include: agricultural machinery; food-processing equipment, fertilizers and pesticides; agriculture, fisheries and food products. For the same purposes, there is liaison with marketing and distribution industries, trade associations and co-operatives.

The department administers programs of financial assistance to business for a variety of purposes, including: design and development of new or improved products or processes; export market development; small business capital improvements, such as the purchase or improvement of equipment, premises and land; and the establishment, expansion or modernization of manufacturing and processing businesses in designated regions of the country. For more information, write to:

Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0H5
Tel.: (613) 995-8900

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA)

PFRA has been assisting Prairie farmers, ranchers and communities in developing water resources and combating soil drifting since its creation by Parliament in 1935.

With more than 20 field offices throughout Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, PFRA offers technical and financial assistance in the development of dugouts, wells, irrigation schemes and stockwatering dams on farm properties. Larger water-providing schemes involving one or more neighbours are encouraged and qualify for larger grants.

The PFRA Tree Nursery at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, provides about 6 million tree and shrub seedlings to Prairie farmers and Indian reserves each spring. These are used in farmstead, field, and roadside shelterbelts, providing protection from extremes of weather, snow control and protection against soil erosion. No charge is made for the seedlings; farmers pay only transportation costs to the nearest agricultural representative office.

Nearly 90 community pastures, involving more than 2 million acres, are provided by PFRA in the Prairie prov-

inces, for grazing from spring to fall each year. This allows farmers to use their own land for raising cereal crops or winter feed for their livestock.

More than 100 major projects have been undertaken during the years, including construction of the Gardiner Dam, creating Lake Diefenbaker in Saskatchewan. For more information, consult your telephone directory for the office nearest you or write to:

PFRA
1901 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0R5
Tel.: (306) 359-5089

Hired help

Through **Canada Employment Centres (CECs)** and **Canada Farm Labour Pools**, the **Canada Employment and Immigration Commission** can assist farmers in hiring all types of workers; planning for future labour needs; paying for orientation for inexperienced workers, and providing advice on wage rates and payroll preparation.

The costs of certain activities, including construction or renovation of seasonal worker housing, may be shared between the federal commission and the provinces. During peak harvesting seasons, the commission also assists with the entry of experienced workers from other countries when farmers' needs cannot be met by Canadians. For more information consult your local Canada Employment Centre, or write to:

Agriculture Division
Labour Market Planning and Adjustment Branch
CEIC
Phase IV, 4th Floor
140 Promenade du Portage
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0J9
Tel: (819) 994-3771

Unemployment Insurance

Most wage-earning employees in Canada, including farm workers, are entitled to contribute to the federal Unemployment Insurance fund, and to claim benefits in the event they are out of work. The plan is administered by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission in co-operation with the **Department of National Revenue (Taxation)**.

The tax system

Revenue Canada publishes the annual *Farmer's Income Tax Guide*, which contains useful information on such matters as capital cost allowances, depreciation on machinery and buildings, and operating losses.

As well, many of the federal tax incentives and other programs geared to help Canadian small businesses are available to farmers. For more information, you may consult your nearest District Taxation Office and/or the regional office of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion.

Credit services

Like any business, farming requires capital investment. A young person starting a career in agriculture must acquire land, buildings, equipment and livestock.

There are times, also, when an established farmer needs a major infusion of cash to maintain an efficient and economically sound operation. Often the money has to be borrowed, so credit must be available if the industry is to remain financially healthy. There are several agencies and departments of the federal government that offer credit services of interest to the agricultural community, and here are brief descriptions of some of them.



Farm Credit Corporation Canada

The Farm Credit Corporation Canada (FCC) makes long-term mortgage loans available to farmers. To qualify, the farmer must have plans that show promise of yielding an income that will meet operating expenses and maintenance costs, provide an adequate living for the family, and pay off debts with interest over a specified period.

The maximum loan to a single farm business is \$350,000 when there is one qualifying applicant and \$600,000 when there is more than one qualifying applicant. A borrower may take a maximum of 30 years to repay a loan and the interest rate is set for 10 years.

Loans may be used to purchase farm land, erect farm buildings, purchase farm equipment and breeding stock, pay debts or for any purpose that will promote the efficient operation of the farm.

The corporation will also lend money to farm syndicates. A farm syndicate can be formed by three or more farmers who sign an agreement acceptable to the corporation. Co-operative farm associations and some farming corporations may also qualify as syndicates for borrowing purposes.

For more information, check your local telephone directory, or write to:

Farm Credit Corporation Canada
P.O. Box 2314, Station D
Ottawa, Canada
K1P 6J9
Tel: (613) 996-6606

Agriculture Canada

Under the *Farm Improvement Loans Act* farmers may obtain intermediate-term credit to purchase equipment and livestock, and to finance a wide range of farm improvement projects. The loans are made by the char-

tered banks, with the federal government guaranteeing repayment. For more information, write to:

Farm Improvement Loans Act Administration
Farm Development Division
Agriculture Canada
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0C5
Tel: (819) 994-0086

Cash advances

The *Advance Payment for Crops Act* applies to all storable crops grown in Canada, except for wheat, oats and barley grown on the Prairies. These grains are covered by similar legislation through the Canadian Wheat Board. Under both programs, interest-free cash advances of up to \$15,000 for individuals and \$45,000 for such enterprises as co-operative or incorporated farms are made available through producer groups so that farmers can get partial payment for their crops while waiting for them to be sold. The federal government guarantees loans to make these advance payments and finances the interest charges. For more information, write to:

Program Co-ordinator
Advance Payment for Crops Act
Marketing and Economics Branch
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0C5
Tel.: (613) 995-5880

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) insures mortgage loans made by approved lenders, and makes direct loans to individual homeowners and buyers

in rural and urban areas, but only where the services of an approved lender are not available. Loans are also available for alterations, repairs or permanent additions to existing homes. House designs and information on obtaining loans are available from CMHC offices.

Check with your nearest CMHC office or write for more information to:

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
Montreal Road
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0P7
Tel: (613) 748-2000

Federal Business Development Bank

A Crown corporation, the Federal Business Development Bank (FBDB) can make term loans or loan guarantees for new or existing farms or farm equipment when the owners need help to finance sound projects and are unable to borrow elsewhere on reasonable terms and conditions.

FBDB also offers management training, counselling and an information service on government programs for small and medium-sized businesses. Check your directory for the nearest branch office of FBDB, or write to:

Public Affairs
Federal Business Development Bank
901 Victoria Square
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1R1
Tel: (514) 283-3371

Services for consumers

Agriculture Canada's interest in farm products is not confined to problems of animal husbandry, raising crops, improving breeds, increasing yields and waging a continuing war against weeds, pests and disease.

The department also helps consumers make the best use of what farmers produce. Information is available on buying and using Canadian farm products, and on grading and inspection regulations. The department operates test kitchens where nutritionists work out better methods of cooking and preserving foods, and interesting new ways of serving them.

Other federal departments, as well, look after the interest of Canadian consumers of farm produce. The **Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs** employs inspectors who make regular visits to retail food stores to check grades and standards and encourage retailers to keep the products in good condition.

The **Consumer Products Branch** of Consumer and Corporate Affairs develops policies, legislation and compliance programs covering a wide variety of food and other products. It administers the *Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act*, among others, and has some responsibility under the *Food and Drugs Act*, the *Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act*, and some provincial statutes. For more information, write to:

Consumer Products Branch
Consumer and Corporate Affairs
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0C9
Tel: (819) 997-1591

An extensive testing program by the **Health Protection Branch of Health and Welfare Canada** ensures that food products are wholesome and that any additives used are harmless. Studies on nutrition and fortification of foodstuffs provide information that is available to the public. For more information, write to:

Educational Services
Health Protection Branch
Health and Welfare Canada
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0L2
Tel: (613) 996-5157

For more information

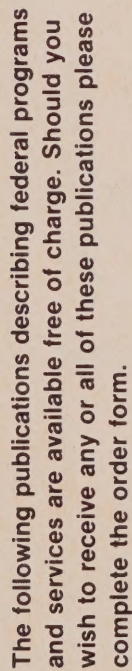
There's a lot more information available on federal programs and services related to agriculture. For a start, you might like to obtain a copy of a catalogue, entitled *Free Publications from Agriculture Canada*, No. 5155. Agriculture Canada also has some publications for sale, and it produces technical material for professional full-time farmers.

For information on publications, and for general information on programs and services of Agriculture Canada, you can write to:

Communications Branch
Agriculture Canada
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0C7
Tel: (613) 995-5222

Check your phone directory

In addition, there are various branches and agencies with offices and other establishments located throughout the country, and these are listed in local telephone directories.



Should you require more than one of these items, please write a brief letter explaining how they will be distributed and to whom.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> 302-E | The Government of Canada and the consumer | <input type="checkbox"/> 309-E | The Government of Canada and agriculture |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> 304-E | The Government of Canada and the small business | <input type="checkbox"/> 321-E | The Government of Canada and the construction industry |

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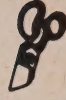
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| <input type="checkbox"/> | 310-F | Le gouvernement du Canada et la femme |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 321-F | Le gouvernement du Canada et l'industrie de la construction |

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ADRESSE					
VILLE					
PROVINCE					
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309—E (1-84)



CANADIAN UNITY INFORMATION OFFICE POST OFFICE BOXES

NEWFOUNDLAND

Publications Canada
P.O. Box 12066
Postal Station A
St. John's, Nfld.
A1B 3T5

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Publications Canada
P.O. Box 17000
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
C1A 8S7

NOVA SCOTIA

Publications Canada
P.O. Box 9308
Postal Station A
Halifax, N.S.
B3K 5N5

NEW BRUNSWICK

Publications Canada
P.O. Box 1981
Postal Station A
Fredericton, N.B.
E3B 5G4

QUEBEC

Publications Canada
C.P. 430
Succursale de Lorimier
Montréal (Québec)
H2H 2N7

ONTARIO

Publications Canada
P.O. Box 1986
Postal Station B
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6G6

MANITOBA

Publications Canada
P.O. Box 368
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 2H6

SASKATCHEWAN

Publications Canada
P.O. Box 4554
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3Y3

ALBERTA

Publications Canada
P.O. Box 1990
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 2P3

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Publications Canada
P.O. Box 7800
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 4E7



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